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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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LETTERS OF WILLIAM SMITH, MINISTER TO PORTUGAL

William Loughton Smith was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758 and died there in December 1812. He was educated in England and Geneva and, after serving in the first five congresses under the Constitution, was nominated and confirmed minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Portugal, July 10, 1797. He was a prominent Federalist in politics. Owing to the restricted number and field of influence of American representatives in Europe at that time of upheaval, it was thought expedient to commission him Minister plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, with full powers to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with that state (February, 1799). His period of service in Portugal ran from July 10, 1797, to September 9, 1801. He was favorably situated, indeed more so than any American minister in Europe, to report passing events to the Secretary of State. The Marshall-Pinckney-Gerry mission (XYZ) had just ended in disaster, no country under the rule of the French would be fruitful in news and even Spain was too near France to be uninfluenced if not dominated. So this South Carolinian at Lisbon received and passed to his superiors in office—the Secretary of State and the President—what came through Gibraltar and the Peninsula, and guarded the interests of American vessels in the Mediterranean trade and even in a commerce that was forbidden but tolerated by the blockading ships of England, because the trade was necessary. He gives the

news of Europe with an American interpretation, but this makes it the more interesting. Even Rufus King, U. S. minister to the Court of St. James's all through the period of Smith's residence in Portugal, could not give intelligence with the same freedom and directness. The letters now printed constitute his private letters to Timothy Pickering Secretary of State, and are naturally more intimate than his official despatches to the Department, more instinct with his personality and more indicative of his opinions. They are drawn from the Pickering Papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society, to whom acknowledgment is made for the contribution. Our Society has adopted resolutions thanking Mr. Worthington C. Ford for his assistance to us in the time of need of copy by contributing these letters.

(*Private, No. 1*)

LISBON, June 19th '98.

DEAR SIR,—On my return yesterday from Spain, I had the pleasure of receiving some of your Letters, which I shall notice particularly hereafter: at present I write from Mr. Bulkeley's Counting House, where I have just heard of an immediate opportunity for Boston. I cannot suffer the earliest opportunity to pass without my sincere and cordial thanks for your friendly intimation conveyed in your private Letter, in answer to which I beg to remark that my observation respecting Dr. R's¹ appointment arose altogether from my warm regard for the President, to whose election I have the best evidence that the said Dr. was strongly opposed, and I confess that, with that knowledge, I could not see without some disrelish his appointment to the office in question, more especially as I have reason to believe that he is a warm admirer of the V[ice] P[resident] and is a man of whimsical and unsettled opinions in government. When I made the observation, I did not reflect that my Letter was to be laid before the President and to go on the record book; indeed, I had formed an opinion that you had a discretion to extract such parts only as you thought of a *public* nature for those purposes. I shall hereafter profit by

¹ Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), nominated November 24, 1797, to be Treasurer of the Mint—a personal recognition by the President of a close friendship of long standing.

your suggestion and in the mean time request you will remove any unfriendly feeling which the reflection may have excited in the President's mind. I had the pleasure of finding John² in perfect health and good spirits. Very respectfully yours,

WM. SMITH.

(*Private.*)

LISBON, July 16th, '98.

DEAR SIR,—I have just rec'd a Letter from Gen'l P[inckney] dated Lyons 1st June, informing me that he intended to sail from Bourdeaux early in this month, and enclosing me a Copy of your dispatches of 23d March, recalling the Envoys. It was with much sorrow I found by this Letter the Mr. G[erry] has not conducted himself in a manner in any respect suitable to the dignity of his station or consistent with our national honor, both of which he has in my opinion shamefully committed. T[alleyrand] has availed himself of his art and duplicity to ensnare a timid and unsettled man, whose overweening anxiety for Peace has blinded him to every other consideration; by the simplicity of the one and the treachery of the other, our Envoys have lost even the Salvo to the national honor of *demanding* their Passports, and a series of mortifications has been completed by a *dismissal*. This melancholy catastrophe evinces how difficult it is for men of a certain age to change bad habits and proves that it is scarcely in the nature of an Antifed. or a Jacobin ever to become a very sound politician. Can we be much astonished if the *inconsistent* character, who in '88 declared he wo'd not sign the Constitution "because it did not secure our Liberties," and in '89, "that that same Constitution was our Salvation," sho'd in '98 swerve suddenly from principles which were deemed to have taken root?

Yesterday we rec'd the disagreeable news from Madrid that the French have taken Malta by the basest Treachery, having entered there under the Mask of Friendship to refit some of their Vessels, which like the Trojan Horse poured forth hostile bands, that in conjunction with domestic Traitors surprized the Forts and got possession of the Island. The acco'ts respecting Neilson [Nelson] are not confirmed; his Squadron was off Toulon the

² John Pickering (1777-1846), son of Timothy Pickering and secretary to Smith.

8th Ult. but we know nothing of it since: perhaps he may follow Bonaparte to Malta.

July 17th. Yesterday a Letter was rec'd from L'd St. Vincent, informing that an English Frigate had captured after a very short action a french frigate of equal force going from Malta to Toulon, with a French Gen'l and his Staff on board and with the account of the capture of that Island. As L'd St. V. has sent Sir R. Calder, the Captain of the Fleet, to Eng'd in the Prize, she is supposed to be valuable, perhaps containing the plunder of Malta, where the French are *now* said to have lost a great many men. With respect. consid'n, Your ob't S't,

W. S.

(*Private.*)

LISBON, August 28, '98.

DEAR SIR,—The Bearer, Capt. Coit, has requested me to give him a Letter to you, intending to apply for a Commission in our Navy on his arrival in Philad'a. My public Letter states his unfortunate case.

I had the pleasure yesterday of receiving, via Oporto, your favor of 16th Ult., No. 8 by Alex'r Hamilton,³ with the newspapers. The accounts from home are more and more interesting. G'l Washington's acceptance completes the greatness of his character. I see the Newspapers call him L't G'l and *Com. in chief*; this must be an Error, the Constit'n declaring the President Com. in chief. The Commission to our Envoys was joint and *several*, (as I understood) that either of three might negotiate, but in their Letter they declare that *one alone* is not authorized; and yet, after Mr. G[erry] signed that Letter, he remained; for what? but to negotiate. There appears contrad'n on contrad'n. I am much pleased with the positive Letter of recall for that gentleman who merited a much harsher treatment. Nothing certain about the Medit'n fleets—a letter however from Rome mentions a *number of wounded french* landed at Civita Vecchia from Bonaparte's fleet, and the report of an Engagement is also mentioned in french paper. Several Letters from Italy also mention it. The defeat of the French at this crisis is so important an Event that I am afraid to credit these reports,

³ Either Alexander Hamilton, Jr., or a vessel of the name.

tho they carry an air of probability. It is pretty certain that five Sail of the Line have got out of Brest. The Portugese Squadron is in the Medit. but we don't know where precisely. I send you copies of a curious correspondence, transmitted to me from Cadiz, where is a *bellum ad internecionem* between Iznardy and Pintard.⁴ I make no comments on the correspondence, which speaks for itself.

My attachment to your amiable Son daily encreases with the developement of his excellent disposition, intelligent mind and useful acquirements. With the warmest regard I remain Dear Sir, Yours etc.

W. S.

[Memorandum,] . . . rec'd Oct. 25.

[INCLOSURES.]

GIBRALTAR, 15 June, 1798.

TO LORD ST. VINCENT,

Sir,—His Excellency the Gov'r Gen'l O'Hara⁵ has been so obliging as to interest himself in my behalf, requiring your Lordships permission for the Brig'n *Mary*, Joseph Israel Master to go into Cadiz in ballast.

I am well aware that every possible means have been used by the Enemys to prejudice your Lordship against me, and from a conversation I had with Mr. Smith the Minister plenipotentiary from the U. S. to the court of Portugal, I am fearfull that they have too well succeeded, but I feel conscious in my own mind that I have not meritted the character I generally bear in your Lordships Squadron. I have papers in my possession and documents that I am sure would convince you Lordship of the truth of this assertion.

It is said that I have been a notorious coverer of Spanish property. I deny the charge in toto, and most solemnly declare that the several cargos of Spanish property were all *bona fide* purchases made by me; that the said cargos have been sold for my account and all that they netted above the price I bought them at has been applied to my sole use and benefit. one reason is alledged why the property must have been covered, that can very easily be removed, it is thus: they say that the purchases could not have been made by me, because I was not possessed of a capital sufficient

⁴ Josef Yenardy was U. S. Consul at Cadiz and John Marsden Pintard was U. S. Consul at Madeira.

⁵ Charles O'Hara (1740-1802), governor of Gibraltar.

to make so large purchases. in answer to which I assure your Lordship that the purchases were made without my advancing any thing whatever, for I bought the goods at a long credit, shipped them to Spain and sold them to a considerable profit before any payments became due. I am accused also of being a frenchman, it is even said I was born in the Country; my ancestors fled from thence at the time of the prosecution of the protestants, my Father and Mother were both born in America, and neither of them were ever out of it. I have never been in France nor seen the Country, at the commencement of the french Revolution I was a warm friend to their cause, and during the whole progress of it, I have wished them to establish the original principle at which they set out, but I have ever execrated and still do execrate their barbarities, and unboundless ambition. I am a warm supporter of the government of my own country and have enjoyed their confidence these fourteen years. I pray of your Lordship to consider that the reports you have heard to my prejudice have originated in the Island of Madeira, where almost every Merchant is endeavouring to vilify the character of his neighbour, if he thinks he does more business than himself.

I humbly ask your Lordship pardon for troubling you with so long a letter, but rely on your liberality to excuse me, and wishing for an opportunity of personally assuring your Lordship that I shall be truly thankfull for any Indulgence you may think proper to grant me, I have the honor to be etc.

(Signed) JOHN M. PINTARD.

Copy of the answer to the foregoing.

*Ville de Paris off Cadiz,
25 June, 1798.*

SIR,—Having stated as my public opinion that the subterfuges you have resorted to in order to cover the trade of the enemys of great Britain, are incompatible with the american Laws, and that the Insurances you have made therein are perfectly illegal and that in your Consular character you have violated the neutrality which for the happiness of the subjects of the two countries subsist between great Britain and the U. S., I can entertain no other correspondence with you than what is called for by the dignity of my character and the high station I fill.

I have from motives of policy and private feelings of kindness towards the americans given countenance and protection to their commerce, and navigation, to you personally I can shew none. I am, etc.

(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

Mr. Pintard, American Consul Madeira.

Ville de Paris off Cadiz,
24th July, 1798.

SIR,—I have in no instance allowed any american Vessel to be taken possession of by any of his majesty's ships under my command, except those which were laden or shipped by Mr. Pintard, of notorious character, in Funchall Road, Madeira, or illegally made americans by him, to cover the enemys property.

In respect to the Gibraltar Privateers, I have no authority whatsoever over them, and I advice you making an immediate application to general O'Hara, under whose Commission they act, and request that his excellency will restrain the Violence of their proceedings. I am, etc.

(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

Anth'y Terry, Esq.

(*Private.*)

[Lisbon, September 5, 1798.]

I presume you have seen Gerry's long farewell Letter to Talleyrand, which may very properly be called "Gerry's last dying speech and confession"; it is certainly the last he will ever make in a diplomatic character under the present administration, and it is a whining confession of his idle curiosity and culpable weakness. Such a jumble of folly and inconsistency could not have been expected, in a man of his age, invested with so high a character, and acting a great role under the eyes of all Europe and America: first, he promises Secrecy to X and Y, whose names are not to be disclosed under any consideration, then he breaks his word and discloses their names to Talleyrand (who he well knew would discover them to the world if it answered his purposes) provided T. would keep the Secret; this is like a chattering old Gossip, who will communicate a secret to a hundred others, provided they will promise to keep it; then he signs a letter, wherein it is insisted on

that no one of the Delegates can negotiate without his colleagues, and immed'y after consents himself to stay and carry on *solely* what he calls an informal and unofficial negotiation, and which was in fact the only kind of negotiation that could be carried on until the Envoys were publicly recognized by the Directory, and the only one that the three had been carrying on for seven months. Next, led away by a girlish curiosity to know what great secrets the Minister had to intrust him with, he promises secrecy (and treachery to his Colleagues); then his fears get the better of his vanity, and he wishes to communicate the great secret to his Colleagues, but is forbidden by the Minister: his Vanity finally predominates, he is tickled with the distinctive compliment, flattered with the discerning selection of the Directory, and consents to remain and confer informally with Talleyrand, when the arrival of the *Sophia* brings the Letter of recall and shews him the views of our Executive and his shameful departure from them. He now attempts, by a long recapitulation of facts, to persuade the world that he was under duress, a kind of honorable Captive or prisoner at large, when it is known that he refused to join his Colleagues in demanding his Passports. To crown the whole, after a ridiculous and sickening repetition of amicable professions, he informs Tall'd that to revive peace, it is *only necessary* (that is in fact the import of his expressions) that the Directory should restrain their Privateers from committing further spoilations in the *West-Indies*, and on *our Coast*, which spoilations he presumes the *Directory has not been apprized of*. Talleyrand artfully takes advantage of our Envoy's folly, immed'y replies that it is true the Directory was unacquainted with these spoilations and sends him a Decree restraining their privateers in *THOSE* parts within *LEGAL* limits, so that taking Gerry's letter as the Evidence of our grievances, it should now seem that France has removed them, and that the U. S., requiring nothing for all past robberies insults and aggressions is now content that the french cruizers should proceed to capture our vessels in the *European* and and *Asiatic Seas ad libitum*, and in the W. Indies and on the American Cost within *LEGAL* limits, i.e. pursuant to the Decrees of France, which condemn for the want of a role d'Equipage, for having English goods on board, which put to death our Citizens, if impressed on board English Ships, etc., etc., etc.

It is evident from Talleyrand's several latest notes that the Directory never had a serious intention of war, but relying on their Party in the U. S. and their threats and the weakness of our Executive, they expected to obtain their ends. Finding, (as Lord Burleigh told *Queen Elizabeth* when the Spanish Armada was defeated) that they have taken the wrong *Sow* by the Ears, they pretend to be astonished at the hostile measures of the U. S., plead ignorance that they had ever wronged us, and promise measures for restraining violence committed without their knowledge, and should we now reply that they have overlooked the most material of our grievances, they will produce Gerry's letter against us.

Be so good as to send me a Print of the President.

(*Private.*)

COLARES, near CINTRA, 2d Oct. '98.

DEAR SIR,—I have just rec'd the inclosed Letter from Mr. Bulkeley;⁶ it will give you the news of the day, to which I am afraid of giving much credit, after so many false reports and disappointments. It is not known whither the secret expedition is destined, tho it is conjectured for the Medit'n; some say, Malta, or Minorca; others, Sicily, or to aid Naples.

We have been absent from Lisbon about three weeks, partly at Cintra and partly at this place: we shall return to Lisbon in a few days. John is well.

With sincere respect and esteem, I am, Dear Sir, Your ob. S't.

WM. SMITH.

[Memorandum,] Oct. 2, 1798. rec'd Dec'r 14. News of Adm'l Nelson's battle, etc.

THOMAS BULKELEY TO WILLIAM SMITH

LISBON, 1 October, 1798.

DEAR SIR,—The Reports of the day are of so much consequence and founded on such probable truths that I have considered it worth the expense of a Propio⁷ to communicate them to you and that if you have an inclination to repeat them to the S[ecretary] of S[tate] you might have the opportunity of doing it by the

⁶ U. S. Consul at Lisbon.

⁷ Express or messenger.

Philad'a and New York vessels not yet sailed but will depart the day after tomorrow.

Accounts have arrived from different quarters bringing the total defeat of the French fleet and Transports in the bay of Alexandria by the Squadron under Admiral Nelson—five ships of the line are said to be taken possession of one sail of the line and two frigates escaped very badly treated into Malta and the remainder of the Ships of War together with all the Transports were burnt. This happened⁸ a day or two after the safe landing of the French Army together with almost all the baggage etc. It is said Mr. Walpole has given it out as a fact to Gen'l Stuart⁹, and Mr. Matier (Mr. Walpole's Secretary) says Mr. Walpoles' despatches are come in such a way that he believes it to be as true as he believes his Creed.

With Respect to the french Army there are two Reports. One, that Bonoparte met a very favourable reception on landing and received every assistance from the Natives that he planted the Tree of Liberty at Alexandria which was attended with the greatest festivity and joy that he had set off from that place and had arrived and taken possession of Rosetto, and was on his March from thence to Grand Cairo.

The other, that the Egyptians seeing the Success of Adm'l Neilson in destroying the whole french squadron on their Coast fell on them and before they even thought of taking a prisoner put upwards of 8000 of them to death.

The Grand Turk it is said has declared Warr against france. This report comes thro Massiotti the Neapolitan Consul. Letters from Genoa and Vienna mention the Russians having marchd an Army of 30,000 Men to the assistance of Austria which were already arrived in the Tiral [Tyrol] and that 30,000 more were equipped, and on their March.

A detachment of the 51 Regiment of British, which were quartered at Cascaes¹⁰ and the fort of St. Julians,¹¹ are embarked on board Transports. General Stuart with about one half of the Staff are to go in the *Aurora* frigate. The troops taken from this together with those which came out in the last Convoy and some

⁸ August 1.

⁹ Sir Charles Stuart (1753-1801).

¹⁰ About fifteen miles from Lisbon.

¹¹ On Malta.

to embark at Gibraltar will make about 8000 in number and are only waiting a wind to sail on a secret expedition. The *Aurora* together with the Transports are now laying in the Bay of Bom Successe between Bellem and St. Julians waiting a wind. Lord St. Vincent has admitted several American vessels loaded with Spanish Produce from Spanish settlements to enter, about 20 in number, into Cadiz and I have from report reason to believe he will suffer every American let them be loaded with what they will except Naval Stores who ask his permission to enter that Port, *tho his Cruisers have orders to the Contrary not to let any vessel in.*

I received Mr. Pickering's favor 25 Sept'r and am glad to find the several letters forwarded you had got safe, since, I troubled Mr. Koster with a parcell for you which came in the Packet from Fal-mouth. Mr Allis is again arrived via England in the Convoy together with a Mr. Brown from Boston. I have to request my best respects to Mr. Pickering and remain, Dear Sir, Your very h'ble Servant,

THOMAS BULKELEY.

4 Oclock P. M.

I have this moment received a letter from Mr. Chas. Fred'k Kruse dated Faro 25 Sept'r informing me the *Kings Fisher* Privateer Capt'n Nicola had taken and sent into that Port the American Ship *Roanoke* of Edenton Capt'n Ebenezer Payne loaded with Cocao, Indigo, Coffee and Hides bound to Cadiz.

(*Private.*)

COLARES, near CINTRA, Oct. 4, '98.

DEAR SIR,—In addition to my last, I send you inclosed a Letter just rec'd from Mr. Bulkeley, containing the particulars of the important action between the British and french fleets and am, with great regard, Your most ob. St.,

WM SMITH.

THOMAS BULKELEY TO WILLIAM SMITH.

LISBON, 4 October, 1798.

DEAR SIR,—You are still in time to write to the United States by way of New York and Philadelphia which induces me to send this express to you with the following authentic account.

The *La Mutine* British Brig of war having arrived express to Earl St. Vincent from Admiral Neilson, His Lordship under date of 27 September off Cadiz sent an express overland to Sir Robert Walpole which arrived yesterday, with the following particulars of the Action between the British and French fleets which commenced off the Mouth of the Nile the 1 August and ended the 3d following. The *Mutine* put into Naples in her way down.

<i>L'Orient</i>	120 Guns	} blown up.
<i>Le Timoleon</i>	74 do.	
Nine Ships of the line taken.		
<i>Le Gu'staume Tell</i>	} line of battle Ships	} escaped.
<i>Le Genereux</i>		
<i>Two Frigates</i>		
<i>L'Artimise</i> 36 Guns	} being much shattered were burnt and sunk	} by the British squadron after they struck.
<i>Le Sereux</i> ¹² 36 do.		
Admiral Neilson	} wounded.	
Sir James Sumarez		
Capt'n Darby		
17 Officers 156 Seamen 46 Marines killed	} British.	
28 Officers 548 Seamen 78 Marines wounded		
British Force 13 Line of battle Ships 74 Guns		
1 ship.....	50 do.	

La Mutine Brig

Extracted from a Letter written by Mr. Motier, Mr. Walpole's secretary to Mr. Worthington the Exchange keeper.

I am also assured it is true by Mr. Chine Commissioner to his Britannic Majesty in place of Com'r Coffin. I compared memorandums with this Gentleman we agreed exactly.

An American Ship is this moment come to an Anchor off Bellem Castle.

Please return the Express as soon as you can to be in time for the Vessels. I am sincerely, Dear Sir, your most h'ble Servant,

THOMAS BULKELEY.

¹² *Alceste*.

(*Private.*)

LISBON, Nov'r 10, '98.

DEAR SIR,—The last accounts from home, which were to the 6th Sep't contained very disagreeable information respecting the Yellow fever, which was said to prevail in several Cities but principally in Philad'a. I am very anxious to hear of its cessation and that your family took early precautions to get out of the reach of its malignity.

We have now here Capt. Miller of the *Theseus*, who was one of the Convoy with which I went to Gibraltar, also the first Lieut. of the *Swiftsure*, now having the charge of the *Spartide*, from these Gentlemen I have rec'd particular information on the subject of the late Victory near Alex'r. It seems Nelson first sailed from Malta three days after Bonaparte, and very soon passed him, for N[elson] having no frigates with him. and supposing B[onaparte] had 17 Ships of the Line kept his Squadron very close and compact, which means he missed falling in with the Enemy. After looking into Alex'a he returned to Syracuse, where he took in provisions and sailed a second time for Alex'a to which place he rec'd information that the French had gone and the first voyage from Malta to Alex'a was performed in *six* days, the second from Syracuse to A. in *five*. Tho he thought the Enemy had 17 Sail he resolved to attack them, which he did with 11 only two being a great way astern, having been sent to look into Alex'a, and as the *Culloden* got aground before the action, he in fact entered into action with only *Ten*. The French did not fight well, their Ships were badly managed. *L'Orient* was a beaten ship, before she caught fire; This accident was produced by a number of paint-buckets, with which they had been painting the Ship, being on the Poop; such an accident wo'd not have happened in an English Ship. *L'Orient* was said by the French Officers to be worth when she blew up, £600,000 Sterl'g, having on board the war-chest and the Spoils of Malta. The French did not expect to be attacked that Evening nor on the land-side.

I have by me copies of Letters from Capt'ns Trowbridge¹³ and Hallowell,¹⁴ of the *Culloden* and *Swiftsure* to a friend here, dated

¹³ Sir Thomas Troubridge (1758–1807).

¹⁴ Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew (1760–1834), son of Benjamin Hallowell, commissioner of the American Board of Customs. He was born in Canada.

off the Nile in August. They are in high spirits. Hallowell had taken a french Corvette with dispatches from the french army—some of the letters complain of the sufferings of several individuals who had been taken, from the sodomitical practices of the Arabians, who it seems often killed the Victims of their brutal passions after satiating them. Hallowell hopes that the English have begun a glorious and bloody war against the Rascals (so he calls the F[rench]) in the Medit'n, he says he wo'd rather serve without pay or prize money, sooner than make peace with the Villians, for Europe will never be quiet till those R[ascals] are prop'y humbled or annihilated. He adds, "I hope they have squeezed *Jonathan* hard enough at last to rouse his meek spirit and make him take up arms ags't them; if they do not, I shall feel it a reflexion on me to be called an American." He says, "we have intercepted several letters from B[onaparte] army. they complain sadly of the—disposition of the Mamalukes. I have one by me which complains of 14 of them—one poor Dragoon, who died afterwards; there are two Commissaries now in the Hospital at Alex'a who are dangerously ill from having had the same operation perform'd on them repeatedly; these poor fellows are fortunate, for the Natives generally cut their throats after hav'g gratified their passions. I think they have chosen a fine country to carry on the war in. God grant their troubles may encrease, and I do not at present see a prospect of their situation mending."

Troubridge's Letter is such an admirable one that I send you a copy of it—it is in the true spirit of a Seaman, he bears his misfortune with great philosophy. What a mortification to such a man to be fast aground at such a glorious period.

My acco'ts from Cadiz mention that Ld. St. Vincent is particularly partial to the Am[erica]n flag; several Americans with the produce of the Spanish Colonies have been suffered to enter that port, where that produce was greatly in demand.

Your Son is well, and continues to merit more Eulogies for his conduct, disposition and talents than I can find words to express.

In my late Letters I have not been silent on the subject of a *Translation*, from an attachment to this place, but from an unwillingness to intrude the subject upon you, trusting to your recollection of my former wishes (not in the least diminished) and

to your friendly disposition to do whatever circumstances may permit.

Mr. Pinto tells me he has lately sent the Chev'r de Freire ¹⁵ a leave of absence to visit Portugal. I inquired if the Chev'r had ever been promoted to the rank of Min. Plenip'y he answered that it had been intended, but had not taken effect, on acc't of his expected departure.

With the liveliest regard and esteem I remain, Dear Sir, Yours,
W. S.

[Memorandum,] (Private.) Wm. Smith, Esq. Nov'r 10, 1798.
rec'd March 5th, 1799.

[ENCLOSURE.]

T. TROUBRIDGE TO ISAAC COFFIN.¹⁶

(Copy.)

Culloden, BEQUIER, MOUTH OF THE NILE,
EGYPT, Aug. 25, 1798.

DR. COFFIN,—Your letter of the 22d May has just found me in *Egypt* and the Capstem accompanying it. Many thanks to you my good friend for all the Plant, etc., you sent, but not *one Inch* of it passed Cadiz for me, or any of Adm'l Nelson's Squad'n. The Capstem was not wanted there or I should never have seen it. I suppose Sir Rob't¹⁷ disposed of the Plank to Squadron from *Ireland*—these Gent'y always used to a Dock-yard are ever in want; it takes six months to make *Christians* of them. if it was not for a little plunder out of the French Vagabonds, I must have sunk in the old Bark. Hallowell tells me he has written you the full account of our Exploits and my cursed accident. The only consolation I have, by my striking. I had just time to make the signal to our friends Hallowell and Ball¹⁸ which saved them, as they would have been farther on the Reef than I was, and of course lost to a certainty, the man in the chains calling out eleven f'ms when I struck. However here I am after thumping d---d hard for nine

¹⁵ Two of the names were prominent at this time and fighting against the French: Gomez Freire de Andrade (1762–1817) and Bernardin Freire de Andrade (1764–1809), his cousin. Gomez served in diplomacy.

¹⁶ Sir Isaac Coffin (1759–1839), son of an officer of the customs at Boston, Mass. He was now a commissioner of the navy at Lisbon.

¹⁷ Sir R. Calder Cap't of the Fleet.—Note by Smith.

¹⁸ Sir Alexander John Ball (1757–1809).

hours, and that is all I can say. At first I made seven feet water an hour, the old *Rudder*, *Gripe*, False and I fear part of the Main keel gone—a rudder I have made and hung, and with the assistance of thrumb'd sails, I have reduced the leak to two pumps constantly going. as the weather is d----d hot, it sweats all the gross *humours* out of them; I shall drag her to Naples and endeavor to patch her up at the smallest expence possible, for she must last as long as our Chief keeps this command. I feel myself under such great obligations I never will quit him.

If you value our Prizes, do the thing handsome, as we shall be obliged to burn three, the distance is so great and the want of men, and the winds at this season directly against them. Six is all we can well manage; this loss is considerable to us. The *Generous Navy-Board* will *no doubt* consider this in their valuation of those that reach them—*enough of that*.

Ben Hallowell has told you all about the fight; I shall therefore only tell you of our friend Ben's and y'r *h'ble serv'ts* conquest in *Egypt*. I assure you Mr. *Commiss'r* [is] as bright a *Gem* in the British crown as ever Corsica was, and without any Expence. Know then, that the Road of Bequier, where the French fleet was defeated, as an Island to the N. W. surrounded with Rocks, on which the Enemy had placed two thirteen-inch mortars and four guns to strengthen the Van of their fleet and annoy us if we had the *impudence* to come in; which Ben and I took, and brought the Mortars and guns off. The Rascals took to their launches and set off the moment they saw we were coming, and left us quiet possession—so you see I have been a General¹⁹ once more, and with some success this time. I wish I was with Geo. Murray²⁰ to help him. The Vagabonds threw several shells at me while I was on the Reef, but not one hit me. I have also had the *honor* of being Commissary general and in short Jack of all trades, almost worn out, so damnably fatigued. If I can get four good hours sleep, I shall do again. I have had none this many days. I wish I had Churchill and his jolly fellows, I would have her bottom out and at sea again in ten days. Tell Churchill I am equally obliged to him for the Plank, as if I had got it.

¹⁹ Allud'd to Teneriffe.—Note by Smith.

²⁰ Sir George Murray (1759–1819).

Adieu, I am quite stupid and asleep. Yours most truly and faithfully,

T. TROUBRIDGE.

(*Private.*)

LISBON, Dec'r 22, '98.

DEAR SIR,—After closing my dispatches this morn'g I found that the Vessel does not sail till tomorrow.

I have just looked over several of the late french papers, where I saw nothing relative to the U. S. but a long woeful article from N. York about the Yellow fever, where they say that unless it soon ceases, the U. S. will be a *vast desert*; this now seems their last resource; for some time past they have copied into their papers all the melancholy details they co'd find on that subject; they must be much at a loss for materials to gull the people with.

These papers make Bonaparte's situation a very pleasant one—he has gained a decisive victory lately in upper Egypt, has taken a good many Beys prisoners, (whether Bay horses or Mamelucs is not mentioned, but one is as likely as the other), has fortified the country against invasion thro Syria, is providing Ships on the Red Sea, has made a coalition with Sixteen other Beys, and with powerful Persian Chiefs, who are to join him in conquering Persia, etc.

I presume all this is meant to counteract the insurrection in Belgium, which spreads, and that in the Vendée which is revived. The Neapol'n Minister has left Paris and the Neapol. Army is not far from Rome; the King is with it. The Island of Goza, depend'g on Malta, has surrend'd to the English, who have given it to Naples. The paris papers say Malta can hold out much longer, but I don't believe it. They say Minorca was betrayed into the hands of the English; but the letter I have seen ascribes it to the judicious manoeuvres of G'l Stuart, who made his forces appear more numerous than they were; Still I do suspect some treachery on the part of the french emigrant troops, and indifference in the Spaniards.

A friend lately from Paris tells me that at the play some verses in favor of Peach were loudly applauded and the Actor called on to repeat them several times, which he did looking up at a box where sat one of the Directory.

In the packet rec'd yesterday from your Office were some letters from Charleston dated as far back as 10th June and 19th August; they are from my dearest relatives and were most impatiently expected by me; the detention has caused me great anxiety, as I attributed the delay to the death of a dear friend who was very ill by preceding acco'ts. Those letters must have been some time lying in your office. I sho'd esteem it a great kindness if you wo'd direct your chief clerk to forward my Letters by the first good conveyance after they reach the office.

I mentioned in a former letter not long ago how delighted I was with your Son's judgment, talents, disposition and aptness for business of every kind; but I have so much satisfaction in contemplating his amiable and useful qualities that I cannot forbear repeating the observation. With the truest Esteem and regard I am, Dear Sir, Your Ob. S't,

W. S.

MEMOR'M.²¹

Mark the inconsistency of these new-fledged politicians! The Infant Duke of Parma is married to a daug'r of the King of Spain; the Prince of Brazil to another. The Spanish Monarch was expected to engage in a War with the Emperor to protect the new dominions of his Italian Son-in-law, from mere paternal love, while at the same time his paternal love was to yield to the applications of the Directory for leave to march an army into Portugal and dethrone his portug'e Son-in-law.

[INCLOSURE.]

Extract from *Carnot's* answer to *Bailleul's* report on the "Conspiracy of the 18th Fructidor."

Page 54. "Je voulois qu'on donnât au Duc de Parme quelques portions des terres papales (malgré mon attachement pour sa Sainteté) et du Modénosis *en échange de la Louisiane et de la Floride*, que le roi d'Espagne nous auroit cedées, dans le dessein de procurer à l'infant un établissement plus considerable. Je trouvois à cela deux avantages 1° celui, non pas de créer un nouveau royaume en Europe, mais au contraire de *républicaniser une vaste*

²¹ By W. Smith.

et belle contrée de l'Amerique, qui nous eût donné une si grande influence sur les Etats-Unis, et que les mal-adroits ou les traîtres qui ont fait le traité de l'Espagne, ne se sont point fait concéder, lorsque la chose étoit si facile. 2°. D'opposer à l'empereur en Italie une plus forte barrière que la république Cisalpine seule. Car le roi d'Espagne fortement intéressé alors aux affaires de ce pays auroit été un grand contrepoids à la maison d'Autriche."

Extract from *Mallet du Pan's* Mercure Britannique. No. XVI. p. 476. "Un troisième fait non moins digne d'attention [que met en évidence et constate *Carnot*] c'est la proposition faite par *Carnot*, et gâtée dans le Directoire, d'exiger de l'Espagne la Louisiane et la Floride, moyennant quelques démembrements de l'Etat Ecclésiastique qu'on eût cédés à S. M. Catholique pour en faire un appange royal au Très-Catholique Duc de Parme. Le royal dispensateur de ces infâmes mutations meritoit la médaille de Trajan; *Regna assignata* mais son cœur pur découvroit un avantage immense à *republicaniser une vaste et belle contrée de l'Amérique, qui nous eût donné une si grande influence sur les Etats-Unis*; c'est à dire, à convertir cette *vaste et belle contrée* en désert couvert de cendres et d'ossements, comme cela s'est pratiqué à St. Domingue. Quant aux Etats-Unis, je laisse à penser ce que leur eût valu un semblable voisinage."

(Private.)

LISBON, 31 Dec'r, 1798.

DEAR SIR,—By the last packet arrived from England we have rec'd an account of Bonaparte being murdered at Cario in a conspiracy formed by the Arabs; but tho the acco't is said to have come officially from the British Minister at Vienna yet it is so like many other false reports that I give little or no credit to it. We have no certain acco'ts from the Mediterranean and Egypt; the English and French papers are at direct variance respecting the army of Egypt.

We have no other acco'ts respecting the affairs of Naples than those enclosed, which are by no means to be credited, since a message from the Directory to one of the Councils, subseq't to the publication of the nouvelle officielle is altogether silent on the subject. It is probable however that hostilities have commenced

on the Roman Territory. The new Mission from Eng'd to Berlin promises something. It is said that the King of Sardinia has been arrested in his Capital by the French.

The *Collossus*, 74, which sailed from hence a few weeks ago, was lost in Scilly Bay, the Crew all saved; She was about to be condemned. Gen'l Tarleton²² has made his peace with Adminis'n and is said to be coming out here as the Comm'r in Chief. He was famous in So. Car. dur'g the Revol'y War.

With sincere esteem, I am, Dear Sir, Yours very faith'y,

WM. SMITH.

[Memorandum,] . . . rec'd Feb'y 28, 1799.

(*To be continued*)

²² Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833). He was sent to Portugal as a Major General but resigned, dissatisfied by the limited employment offered.

LETTERS, FROM HENRY LAURENS TO WILLIAM BELL
OF PHILADELPHIA

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from January, 1924)

[The remaining letters in this Series were written by the younger Henry Laurens. Henry Laurens Senr. died 8th December, 1792. Henry Laurens Junr. was born 1763 and died in May, 1821; Married 1793, Eliza, daughter of Hon. John Rutledge; they had nine children, five sons and four daughters; eight of the children married, and seven had issue. The only descendants of Henry Laurens Sr. in the male line are the sons of Henry Rutledge Laurens, only son of Keating Simons Laurens and Eliz. Peyre Ashby; grandson of Henry Laurens and Eliza Rutledge.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO WM. BELL]

Addressed:

Mr. Wm. Bell,
Charleston,
[Seal with arms]

Dear Sir,

I am as much surprised as rejoiced to hear by your favor of the 10th. Inst. that you are in Charleston—

If you will not come to see me I shall certainly make it a point to pay my respects you. It would delight me indeed to take you by the hand— However as I have no house yet in town, & am much employed at home in a great work, I would rather (if you could make it convenient) see you at Mepkin where you will meet that cordial wellcome one friend deserves from another. I will send Horses and Carriage to Convey you from town at any time you shall fix— I suppose you may be able to spare yourself some Saturday, when Business is slack, you shall return early on Tuesday following when it generally recommences— My Wife desires, her compliments and adds her intreaties to mine that you will favor us with a visit— Let me hear your determination a Line left

at the Counting House of Mr. Keating Simons will find the way to me in a day or two—

Yours Sincerely
HENRY LAURENS
Mepkin, 12th March, 1794.

Addressed

Mr. William Bell,
at Mr. Decker's Elliott Street
Charleston.

Dear Sir,—

I wrote to you a few days ago & inclosed my Letter under cover to Dr. Ramsay, since the time I have recd. two messages from Charleston; nothing from you having accompanied either of them, I am induced to suppose my Letter has miscarried— The purport of it was to request you would do me the favor to spend a day or two with me here, and I would send a carriage and horses to convey you upon some appointed day, say Saturday when business is more slack than at other periods,— but, that tho' I had no house in town and was engaged in a very large work, I would rather make a Journey expressly to town than you should leave it before I had the pleasure of taking you by the hand— I have ordered my Servant to call at Mr. Decker's with this & to return when you shall direct him for your answer.

With great Regard & Esteem I am, Dear Sir

Yours
Henry Laurens
Mepkin 17th March, 1794.

Addressed

Mr. William Bell,
at Mr. Deckers, Elliott Street
Charleston.

Dear Sir,

I have long been anxiously expecting yours & your sons appearance at Mepkin, & have been anticipating the pleasure I would enjoy in your company & the gratification I would feel in giving you a welcome at Mepkin & returning as far as I might be able some of the many kindnesses I have recd. from you— Many Saturdays &

Sundays have passed since I last heard from you, let me know what has happened to detain you— I leave this for Columbia & take Georgetown in my way the 19th Inst. unless you can come & spend a Day or two with me previously— I must suffer the mortification of your leaving Carolina without my taking you by the hand— Whatever may happen I continue with affectionate Respect, Dear Sir

Yours

Henry Laurens.

Mepkin 14th April, 1794.

[SAME TO SAME]

Dear Sir,

You have not I trust blamed me for improper silence to you, in truth the cause has been an unwillingness to trouble you upon business; But as some time has elapsed and your mind I sincerely hope restored to its wonted tranquillity I wish to renew a correspondence which has allways been highly pleasing and satisfactory to me.—

The sight of your accts: in which I appear as a delinquent reminds me that they should be first attended to.— I agree with Mr. Decker upon drawing the Bill upon you in his favor, to take paper money for it if he would, in case my father's credit should be absorbed and I obliged to refund, take paper money also in repayment; to which he assented; the whole then is a paper money transaction and of the circumstances attending it, I believe you informed yourself when with us—deducting the Sum £574.17.2 paid by you on account of my father's Estate to that of Wm: Fisher, it seems that the Credit is reduced to £44.9— your Currency. The transfer of this to my a/c with you added to my order upon Wm: Decker & Co; for £19.19.5 our Sterling equal to £30.4.2, Philadelphia currency, will make the sum £74.13.2 to my Credit and leave me in debt to you if my Statement and Calculations are right— £491.14.4. your money and at the same time close accts: with my father's Estate— As I understand you have entered in to some small commercial connexion with our friend Mr: Simons, I will if you have no objections pay this last mentioned sum reduced to our Sterling to him, but if you should not approve of this mode I will remit the Ballance to

you by the first opportunity. It is right perhaps to observe on this head that in the sale of produce planters receive for it paper money without any depreciation, in almost all other transactions a loss of upwards of 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent is sustained by it the price of dollars being $\frac{5}{3}$ and upwards the Carriage you were so good as to have built for me some time ago after many alterations which have been a little expensive to me, still remains so unwieldy that I am afraid I shall soon be obliged to ask you to procure another for me upon a smaller and lighter scale. It is really too heavy even for my Strong Horses, so high from the ground that my wife can hardly step into it, and so very wide that a jolt strikes it against the wheels. The pannels are disfigured by repeated shocks and the other day a pretty smart jolt struck one of them out; all this leads to ask you to enquire for me of Mr. Hunter the price of a well finished Coach at this time with moroco Lining without harness and to procure a drawing from him upon a certain scale of a neat pattern rejecting the modern extravagant height of wheels, heavy Iron Coach boxes boots &c. If I have another built which I believe I must, I should wish it so low to the ground that a moderate double step would make the ascent quite easy, as small as possible admitting however four persons to Sit at ease (my Coach I believe would hold six) and so light as to be within the draught of a pair of Horses,—Mr: Hunter has already built three or four Carriages for Mr: Rutledge's family which circumstances might induce him to treat me well—

I beg you will remember me respectfully to Mrs: Bell and pardon all the trouble I give you.

Adieu my good friend!

Henry Laurens

Charleston, Aug^t. 1794.

P. S. Please to forward the inclosed by the first Vessel from your Port to London.

Addressed:

Mr: William Bell

Merchant In.

Philadelphia

By the Schooner John

Capt: B: Switzer. [4 stamped on the letter]

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of writing a few lines to you the 13th Inst: by Capt: Art, the present address serves to request you will be so good, as to have made & ship for me by some opportunity before winter 2 yards of brass wire webb, 28 wirers to the Inch. It is intended after I have recd: it, to be put under a mill for grinding Indian Corn, in order to perform upon the meal Something like the operation of bolting—

Repeating my best wishes for the health, & happiness of all your family I conclude as usual, Dear Sir

Yours with affection & Respect

Henry Laurens

Charleston 19th Augt. 1794

Any Article which in future you will be so good as to procure for me, please to send them directed to me to the care of Keating Simons Esquire in Charleston.

Addressed:

Mr: William Bell

Merchant In.

Philadelphia

By Schooner Nancy

Capt. F. Elliot.

Dear Sir,

I did myself the pleasure of writing to you the 13th. & 19th. Ult: Since which periods I am without any of your favors:

Under this cover I shall Duplicate Letters of administration to me upon the Esta: of the late John De la Gayé, & my power of authority for receiving what may appear due to the Said Estate upon the Books of the Treasury for Interest of 6 & 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cents. I believe Int; for 7/4 is due, that is to say for the whole of the year 1792 & 3/4 of the year 1793.

Will you be so good as to act in my behalf in this business, & the Money being received, to pass the Amount to my credit in a/c & give me notice.

Mrs: Laurens unites with me in Cordial Salutes to Mrs: Bell & yourself & I am my dear Sir,

with affection & respect

Yours

Henry Laurens.

Charleston 25th September 1794

P:S: 28th.

Having missed Sundry 6 & 3 ³/₄ Cents supposed to belong to my father's Esta: & which by no papers he has left appear to have been sold or transferred I request you will examine the Books of the Treasury (if permitted) whether any funded in the State of Georgia or any other, stand in his name, or that of John Laurens (in fact the same) where on interest remains due & transmit me a Schedule, that I may empower you if necessary to receive it.— You can probably inform me, if in the statment of accounts lately adjusted & paid by you for my father's Estate, to W. Fisher & Co: if it was not attempted to bring in Discount with them some Demand on open account against Cowles & Harford or Harford & Co.— If so I shall by means of friends in England attempt to recover from them— Indeed if I recollect rightly when you were in Carolina, you suggested this idea to me.—please if you have a Copy of the account in question to send it to me & any information on the subject which may be useful in attaining my object.

Adieu— H. L.

Addressed:

Mr. William Bell,
Merchant
Philadelphia

By the Hawk }
Capt. Switzer } [Three letters in one cover]

Dear Sir,

I have to reply to your favor of the 9th of last Month which a variety of pressing Engagements have prevented me from attending to sooner.

As to Carriages my finances oblige me to put off ordering one to be built immediately, but I will endeavour to state as clearly as I can on a detached piece of paper which I mean to inclose my ideas respecting one; and when I have sold a little more rice I shall then beg the favor of you to order Mr: Hunter to put one in hand.—I shall give him time for the work, pay him his Money as soon as he pleases after the delivery, & therefore expect he will give me sound work made up from Seasoned materials— in neither of which has

Mr: Simmons builder of the Coach now in use, done me any Justice.

I thank you for the trouble you took in forwarding my Letter to England— With respects to my account with Wm. Decker, the Balance as I Settled with you at Mepkin, & I do not recollect that I ever purchased any thing from him subsequently, but that I objected to one of his Charges for Commissions as unreasonable, when I supposed that I was buying out of his own store—But altho' I might with Mr: Decker have been a little disposed to dispute a point of this Sort; I feel the greatest aversion to have any thing like a difference with you & shall as you desire it credit you according to your Statement.

The papers respecting the transactions with the Fishers are all by me, I thank you very much for the trouble you took in the, business & am happy it is now finally closed— I shall in a short time pay to Mr: Simons the Balance due to you by me according to our agreement say four hundred & ninety one pounds 12/ your Currency.

The brass wire arrived safely & will soon be put up. I should be extremely happy indeed you could come and taste some bread made of the meal it is intended to sift, I would be happy indeed, & would give you meat and wine besides.

As to Mr: Jackson's Bonds, no doubt from what I have said before I would be extremely glad to have them all paid; but the Loan for which he gave them, was an act of friendship & favor to him, and as I can better go without the money than probably be could, I wish that he may not be asked for it—keep them for the present in you hands and if he should at any time offer payment; be so good as to receive the Money & place it to my Credit—I am told however, at least it has been reported here, that he has been employed in some very lucrative business, and maybe he knows not that the Bonds are in your hands.

In your absence from home I was favored by a few Lines from Mr: Joseph Bell annexed to a duplicate of your favor before acknowledged— the apples & Beer therein mentioned as to be sent by Strong came not to hand; Captains are often very careless of small articles unless particularly recommended to them.

Mrs: Laurens joins me in thanking you of your kind Remember-

ance of us & our little Daughter & in best wishes to yourself & Mrs. Bell with

Dear Sir

Your affectionate

Henry Laurens

Charleston 14th Nov: 1794.

[*Inclosure*]

The Coach I wish you to have built for me, being intended as much for use in the Country as in town, and vastly more for use than for Shew, the following directions should be followed as nearly as may be.

To be made as light as possible consistently with Safety.

The Bottom of the Carriage— feet from the ground so that a moderate double step will make the ascent very easy, & this double step should be made as broad as possible without being unnecessarily so.

The shape of the Carriage among the Drawings which I have marked no. 1 seems to me well proportioned, and I fix upon that as a pattern, rejecting however the Bends as they are called, being in my opinion quite useless & not ornamental. If they are meant as bends of a Landau, it is that sort of Carriage I do not want.

The Shape of the Crane is handsome & approved, except the turn in the back part. I prefer a crane neck on many accounts & have no other objection to them except that they are said to increase the weight of a Carriage; the difference of actual weight between wood & Iron in so small a Quantity cannot be great & perhaps the weight is more increased by the Draught being extended or in other words the distance a part of the axles. I should therefore wish this distance to be made as short as possible, and Patent Axles which are now in common use to be applied for counteracting the Inconvenience of any additional weight by reducing friction.

The springs to be placed as erect as may be so that the check braces in the line as I have marked in pencil on the side of pattern No. 1. & take across the main braces thro' the openings of the bruckles before and behind. And when the carriage is hung lower and the Springs of proportionate height; the descent of the Strap will not be so great. I wish the carriage to be as easy as possible, great attention should therefore, be paid in hanging & to the

quality of the Springs. It is meant to carry no more than four persons without crowding & no other Baggage except what may be contained in Seats, pockets, & a small netting between the Doors for Hats & such light articles.

Before and behind a well shaped Octagon light with Glasses & Venetian blinds, the same as on the Doors.—These Octagons Should be large and low enough to admit air in hot Weather & yet leave Room sufficient in the corners of the Carriage for persons to lean *conveniently* on a Journey and I like the old fashion of having resting places on the sides for the Elbows to rest on.—

The colour of the body or part in which persons Sit, a shining bottle green, the carriage or wheel part bright yellow—the furniture & mouldings plated neat, not flashy or heavy, that in the inside of the carriage all of a round shape, except what must be otherwise.—The Lining green morocco, with false lining of some strong Manchester manufacture. I wish it to be contrived to tie with tape thro' small Eyes screwed in to the wood of the carriage.

The box should extend the whole front of the Coach placed as low as possible without being awkward; by no means rising higher than half way above the front window—The Hammer cloth may be as handsome as you please & should have an oil cloth case to protect it in bad weather.

No Harness.

The Boot not clumsy.

The globe Lamps before, having their tops flush with the top of the carriage.

A single L the initial of my name with my crest over it, painted on the door pannels, within a mantle as tis called I believe—but I send you an impression of my Seal the Crest is two naked Arms proper supporting a green Wreath of Laurel with four Bouquets of Roses & flowers at equal distance from each other. The M.—nota bene is to be omitted, By all means let every part be neat & well finished: the bargain for price I leave to you entirely. I wish the work done at a cheap rate & yet would not stint for a small Sum.

I have written to you & plagued you before upon this subject of coach building, a review of my Letters on it, if not too trouble—some, may recall to your mind my principal, objections to that built by Mr. Simons—among the other great defects, the Glasses are little better than Window Glass.—Mr. Hunter I hope will use me—better.

A Hook at the end of the Pole.

I could give many other directions, but not being conversant with technical terms, I might mislead the Builder— However I think these which are given may be understood. I wish a handsome plain neat carriage, that may be used either in town or Country, very easy, low to the ground, without being too old of fashioned, & have no objections to any little ornaments & decorations, not gaudy, & which may not add to the weight.

The Draughts will accompany this, recommended particularly to the Captain's care.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you a long Letter this morning inclosing some Directions respecting a Coach I wish to have built, these I am afraid you will find very tiresome: both I mean to inclose under this cover.—It frequently happens when a person has given a friend a great deal of trouble he thinks he has a right to give him more; So it is with me at this time and in addition—to all I have given you I beg you will enquire & inform me whether in your City you have any workmen *properly Watch makers?* & whether you have workers in marble capable of supplying common Chimney pieces, So as to defend the wood work from accidents of fire? I could go on to enquire a great many things for in writing to you I feel myself So much with a friend as to be almost devoid of Restraint—but 'tis time to finish. I beg yours & Mrs: Bell's acceptance of what the inclosed Rect. mentions & conclude as usual Dear Sir

Your affectionate

Henry Laurens

Charleston, Novem: 14, 1794

P:S: Since writing the above Mrs: Laurens has presented me with a fine little boy.—

[turn over.]

I should be glad if Mr: Hunter could send me a drawing if my meaning is understood of what I said respecting the drawn to Scale— The drawings are returned & recommended particularly to Capt: Switzer. I have left the height from the ground blank because I know not how high it should be. The height of the inside in the clear should not be more than to let a Lady Sit with

her Bonnet on.— I Should be glad also to have Some opinion about Crane necks—as to their Weight.

[*End of the correspondence*]

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

BY JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

The celebration by "The Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission" of New York of the three hundredth anniversary of The Huguenot Walloon settlement at Albany in that state which was to begin during the month of May, 1924, has called attention to other celebrations by the Huguenots of other states.

In commemoration of the New York anniversary The United States government has had a memorial half dollar struck with profiles of William the Silent and Admiral Coligny on one side and the ship "nieu Nederland" which brought them here on the reverse. Many of these coins have been sold to the descendants of Huguenots and others interested in the celebration. Other celebrations of the anniversary are to take place in Europe.

Two years ago in the summer of 1922 the "Jacksonville Chapter of The Daughters of The American Revolution" conceived the idea of erecting "on the authentic site a duplicate of the original column placed in the year 1562 on the banks of The St. Johns River by the Huguenot Captain Jean Ribault."

This column has been duly erected and the celebration held under the auspices of all of the chapters of The Daughters Of The Revolution in Florida on May. 1st. 1924. The Invitation to this celebration very properly described it to be in commemoration "of the first landing of Huguenots on American soil".

In a pamphlet entitled "The Huguenot colonization at fort Caroline near the mouth of St. Johns River, Florida (1562-1565)" well compiled by Emma Rochelle Williams and endorsed by Arthur Tillman Williams, President of The Florida Historical Society, the claim, however, seems to be made that the erection of the original column marked "the first effort of Europeans to colonize that part of North America now embraced within the territory of The United States" or in the words of Miss. Williams (page. 4) "not fifteen miles as a crow flies from the center of Florida's

metropolis lies the historic site of Fort Caroline the first colonization of the white race in the vast country from Mexico to The Polar Seas and from The Atlantic to The Pacific at the end of 50 years from the landing of Ponce de Leon."

It is not, I suppose, a question of World importance whether Ribault began his first colony in Florida or in South Carolina, but in the interest of historical accuracy it should be, I think, agreed on all hands that while the first landing was in Florida the first colonization made by Ribault in his expedition of 1562 was at Port Royal, in South Carolina and not on The St. Johns in Florida.

This, indeed appears from the facts stated by Miss. Williams in her compilation. On page.6. she thus sketches what went on in Florida. "After friendly and successful negotiations with the Indians through their Paracoussy or Chief, Ribault erected on the highest bluff at the mouth of the river with the intention of subsequently colonizing on the site, a stone column on which the Arms of France were carved and engraved. Seemingly there was some difference of opinion between Ribault and Laudonniere on the advisability of settling without further reconnoissance on this 'enticing and pleasant spot,' and while Floridians must be expected to unanimously sympathise with Laudonniere's side of the argument, we cannot but pay homage to the good grace with which he abandoned his objective until a propitious moment, two years later, offered the opportunity of realizing his ambition." She then describes the cruise of Ribault North for 90 leagues "until was reached the splendid harbor of Port Royal" and she goes on to picture the landing by Ribault there, the planting of the little colony in far away Charles Fort and the subsequent abandonment of that colony saying on page. 7. "the colony at Port Royal was faring most disastrously"

The pamphlet then describes the second expedition two years afterwards under the command of Laudonniere and the building of Fort Caroline on the St. Johns in Florida and the subsequent capture of this fort and killing of Ribault and the garrison by the Spaniards, and then the private expedition of DeGourgues, a French gentleman, who in turn hanged the Spaniards for their conduct to his countrymen.

It is curious that for many years the two forts Charles and Caroline were confused as one and said to have been situated at Port

Royal South Carolina where the subsequent massacres are said to have occurred. Indeed Hewit, who wrote a history of South Carolina in colonial days, placed the fort on the Albemarle River in North Carolina.

The account of these French expeditions was at a very early date printed in France by Laudonniere. The work was entitled "*L'Histoire Notable de la Floride située en Indes Occidentales Contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par certains Capitains et Pilots Francois décrits par le capitain Laudonniere.*" It was printed at Paris in 1586 by Guillaume Auvray and was reprinted in 1853 at Paris, and a copy presented to the Charleston Library in 1856 by J. H. Mey.

During the year 1917 the island upon which the Port Royal fort is supposed to have been erected was taken over by the Government of The United States and utilized as a place to train Marines for the World War. It was quite unknown at first to the the officers of the Marines that it had ever been suggested that the island was the one upon which "Charles fort" was erected. A most interesting account of the original building of this fort and a description of the work which has been done under the direction of General. Eli. K. Cole of the U. S. Marine Corps in uncovering the site of the fort and putting it in proper condition for preservation for the future. has been written by Major. George. H. Osterhout Jr. (U. S. M. C.) and published (page 99) in the Marine Corps Gazette for June. 1923.

On May 5, 1924, in accordance with the program of the Huguenot Walloon Commission, a visit was made to Parris Island by members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and officers of the Commission, for the purpose of viewing the excavations, and it is proposed that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum for erecting a suitable column to mark the spot. Exercises were held in Charleston, but the memorial tablet to Coligny though finished is not yet erected.

It is sometimes said in the public prints that the Marine Officers "discovered" the fort, but of course such is not the case.

In 1856 was printed "a sketch of the history of South Carolina" by Professor (afterwards President) William. J. Rivers. The book is known to historians as really the first effort to write our Colonial History from contemporary documents, and it is also known for

the great skill shown by its author in guessing correctly facts of which there was no direct evidence at the time when he wrote.

On page, 25, of his volume is found the following note.

"In a letter from Capt. George. P. Elliott, than whom there is no higher authority on the local history of Beaufort, I am informed that these entrenchments correspond with the length and breadth given by Laudonniere—that the fort was built of earth with a fosse around it, in which the tide was admitted—that it had flanks for cannon—that the trees upon it are of the growth of centuries—that grape shot and pieces of very old crockery have been found about it." Fort Charles is situated on the South Eastern Point of Paris Island is open to the ocean situated upon a small creek which can be reached by pinnaces on the flowing of the tide."

In 1907, Miss Elizabeth Osborn Elliott, the daughter of Captain Elliott, wrote after his death for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, an account of his visit with Simms, the author, to Parris Island, and mentioned some of the articles which they found (Transactions Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 14, page 48). She specially mentions a massive "Gate Latch" one and one half feet long and "many scraps of china entirely different from the English ware of that period."

It is to be regretted that during the 362 years since the fort was built, no fragments of this crockery or specimens of the shot found should have been submitted to French experts for the purpose of finding out whether they belonged to the period when the fort was built. This perhaps may be still be done.

So far no mention has been made of Spanish accounts of the coast of Carolina. It is proper to say, however, that a late publication has been made by the Georgia Historical Society in its Quarterly issued in Sep, 1923 as coming from the University of California.

This article is entitled, "French intrusions and Indian uprisings in Georgia and South Carolina" (1577-1580). It is written by Mary Ross and in a note it is said that "this paper is but a small chapter in the larger story that deals with Caribbean and La Florida History and was begun in Professor Herbert. E. Bolton's seminar in Spanish-American History at the University of California." Numerous citations are given of manuscripts found in the Spanish Archives. The paper reached our society too late

for any thorough examination as to its sources or as to the accuracy of the account given in the article. None of the manuscripts are quoted verbatim.

There is nothing to show what familiarity the writer may have had with the territory to which the article refers, but it would appear that as far back as 1580 Georgia was named by the Spaniards, "Guale" and South Carolina "Orista;" that there was a Spanish establishment not only at "San Agustin" but at "Santa Elena (Port Royal)." That between 1577-1580 "a motley band of French Corsairs moved Northward out of the Caribbean and entrenched themselves in a third French fortification on the Atlantic Coast; that these Corsairs were commanded by "Nicolas Estrozi from Bordeaux" and "Gilberto Gil a catalan;" that North Georgia was called "Chiaha" and Central Georgia "Tama." That the French Fort at Port Royal was destroyed and another fort built called "San Marcos". That a Spaniard named Marqués was made Governor of the territory; that the French built another fort at St. Elena which was surprized by the Indians and "a hundred odd Frenchmen" were found therein. That there was "a cacique of cayagua (Charleston);" that there were various alliances between the indians of this territory and the French; that Cumberland Sound was named "San Pedro;" that during the months of July and August of 1580 the natives reported the presence of "20 vessels" on the Georgia coast.

That the Spanish fort called San Marcos built by Marqués was near a town on Parris Island described as follows:

"This town is prospering very well, and as things are now every house is a fortress against the indians because they are all of wood and clay and are plastered out side and in with lime and have their roofs of lime which is good. As we have hit upon making lime of oyster shells they are building their houses so that the indians have lost their boldness. There are more than sixty houses here of which thirtyone are of the kind which I have described to your Majesty" (Quite a settlement was that on Parris Island in 1580) that there was much fighting and killing; in the four years treated of

In a note it is claimed in terms that the fort which has been supposed to be a French fort, "Charles Fort" was a Spanish fort.

All of this of course is interesting and our Society will endeavor to find out and publish in a later issue what foundation there is for the facts stated in the article with so much confidence.

Before closing it is gratifying to note that none of the publications to which there has been allusion maintain the heresy that Carolina was named after Charles, IX, of France. There never was a particle of contemporary evidence to show that this was the case. It is not mentioned by Ribault. It is not mentioned by Laudonniere nor by Haklyt nor DeBry nor on any map or chart and it was doubted by Oldmixon 200 yrs. ago. It is a fact that as late as 1623 it was called "Carolana" in a grant by Charles to Sir Robert Heath his Attorney General and subsequently called "Carolina" for the first time when Charles II granted the territory to The Lords Proprietors, and yet historian after historian each following the other without examination, ending up with H. G. Wells of *The Outline of History* has repeated the error. It is to be hoped that we shall never hear anything more of it.

THE GEORGETOWN LIBRARY SOCIETY

These notes concerning the Georgetown Library Society were taken a number of years ago by the Editor of this Magazine, from manuscript minute books in the Library of the Winyah Indigo Society, in Georgetown, S. C. This interesting old library then contained, at a rough estimate, about 3000 vols and pamphlets, most of them with the book-plate of the Georgetown Library, all in a sad condition, book worms having done the greatest damage. The library is housed in the Winyah Indigo Society Hall; the minutes of the Society for May 1853, record a bequest by a late member, Francis Withers, of an eligible building lot, and \$5,000, and the Society determined that a neat and suitable building be erected for the use of the Society upon the said lot; a committee of three, composed of Mr. Coachman, Mr. McKay and Mr. Rothmahler were appointed to immediately contract, for the erection thereof, provided the cost did not exceed the amount of the legacy and subscriptions that might be given. On the 4th of January, 1856, the committee reported and presented a bill from E. B. White for plans. In May, 1856, it was resolved to build the hall in accordance with the plans and specifications altered to agree with some suggestions from Mr. Middleton. There was a special report June 12, 1856 relative to the Francis Withers legacy and the building of a Hall on lot no. 72, and also arrangement for selling Rail-road Stock belonging to the Society to furnish further funds. September 30th 1857, the building committee reported that Coe and Goldfinch, the contractors had finished the New Hall in July or August; and the first meeting of the Society in the new building was held November 6, 1857.

The records of the Winyah Indigo Society state that the Library Society had transferred to them, all of their books and other property, but neglect to give the date; in January, 1859 a room was fitted up for the books, Mr. Capers appointed to arrange and classify them, and advertisements inserted in the papers asking for the return of books belonging to the Library Society. The minutes state that the Georgetown Lyceum is to be placed on the same footing with the members of the Library Society with regard

to privileges, so long as they continue regular meetings and contribute Standard magazines and periodicals. A Catalogue, made about this time, shows a list of about 1800 books.

The first Minute Book of the Georgetown Library (1799-1804) shows that on Thursday, January 31, 1799, at a meeting of a number of gentlemen, called for the purpose of establishing a Library Society in Georgetown, Paul Trapier and Robert Heriot Esqrs. were appointed to draw up a plan for the Regulation and government of the Same.

The committee report that the following persons are ready to be members of a Society for the gradual establishment of a Library in Georgetown; viz.

Robert Brownfield
 Levi Myers
 Savage Smith
 Thomas Mitchell
 Solomon Cohen
 Josias Allston
 Samuel Wragg
 Joseph Blythe
 William Trapier
 Benjamin Huger
 Erasmus Rothmahler
 Paul Trapier
 John D. Witherspoon
 Moses Myers
 Robert Heriot
 Peter Simons
 Roger Heriot
 William Allston
 Jacob Myers
 John Burd
 John Cassels

Thomas Young
 James Bond Read
 William Shackelford
 Thomas Chapman
 Francis G. Delesseline
 Francis Kinloch
 William Grant
 Cleland Kinloch
 George Heriot
 George H. Spierin
 Benjamin Screven
 Peter Hautreux
 Maurice Simons
 Thomas Hutchinson
 Cornelius Du Pre
 Samuel Smith
 Charles Brown
 Thomas Waties
 John Keith
 Benj. F. Trapier

The above mentioned names thereby to become a member of the Society for the Space of forty-two days from above date; after which period all such as may be desirous of becoming members, are to apply for that purpose, as shall be here after pointed out and that notice to the above effect be inserted in the next Georgetown

Gazette; that every one, So becoming a member Shall within forty-two days deposit the sum of five dollars and within six months shall also deposite the farther sum of five dollars into the hands of a Treasurer and that those who do not comply with this requisition in the time specified be not considered as members of this Society.

The officers of the Society were to be a President, Vice President and a Secretary, Treasurer and a committee of eight to be called the Committee of Purchase and Correspondence all to belected by ballot.

This Committee or a majority of them were instructed to take proper measures for the securing of (2) news papers from Boston, (1) New York, (2) Philadelphia, (1) Baltimore, (1) Richmond (1) Wilmington (2) Charleston (1) Savannah, (1) Knoxville (1) Lexington Kentucky, (1) Columbia, and the *Georgetown Gazette*. That they also take proper measures for procuring two weekly papers from London, one of which to contain the debates of Parliament, the *London Magazine* and the *Gazette of Leyden*; Also critical and monthly reviews, together with all such periodicals published and pamphlets as they shall think worthy the attention of the Society. Likewise maps of the four quarters of the globe.

[Rest of instructions to the Committee is missing]

The election of officers was held Feb. 6, 1799, and the following were elected: Samuel Smith Esq. President, Dr. Robert. Brownfield, Vice President, William Heriot Esq. Treasurer; John Burd Secretary.

Committee of Purchase and Correspondence;

Benjamin Huger, Paul Trapier, Samuel Wragg, and Thomas Mitchell for one year; Francis Kmloch, John Keith, Joseph Blyth and Erasmus Rothmahler Esqrs. for two years.

Samuel Smith and William Heriot refused to serve as President and treasurer; Dr. Robert Brownfield was elected president, Dr. James B. Read Vice President and Solomon Cohen Esq. treasurer.

In April 1799, the Meeting was held in the Library room which was rented from John Burd, [printer of the *Gazette*] who was employed to act as Librarian.

The meetings were held quarterly, and various gifts and purchases reported, Dr. Robert Grant presented a volume of the *London Gazette* for 1763 in July, 1799.

At the meeting, held October 25, 1799, the Society resolved that the Committee take measure for obtaining a transfer to the Society of such donations as were made to the *former Library Society*. The Charter was granted in 1801.

In January 1803, a number of books and maps were presented to the Society by the Hon. Aaron Burr, Esq.

The Society continued to rent the room for many years from Mrs. Carson, widow of John Burd, and at various times 100 copies of the catalogue and rules were ordered to be printed.

At the meeting for October, 1803, the Librarian was directed to efface the marginal notes written in Drayton's *View of South Carolina* it being of the opinion of the Society that the practice is injurious to the Books.

On December 19, 1803 a letter from General Peter Horry was read, making an offer to the Society of his manuscript copy of the Life of General Marion upon condition that the Society print the same at, their expense. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the proposal; on 27th January, 1804, William Grant of the committee reported that General Horry having had offer of the papers of General Marion, which might induce him to alter his work, he proposed to the Committee that it would be better to postpone the consideration.

On 27 April, 1804, the President (John Keith) presented again the Mss. life of Marion, in the name of the Society, upon the same condition, that they print it at their expence. A committee appointed to investigate the cost reported against the undertaking and were ordered to inform General Horry thereof.

Of the manuscript books and papers relating to the affairs of the Georgetown Library Society there remained:

Treasurers account book, beginning in 1806, with some accounts brought over from Jan. 1799, and extending to 1835: this is the membership account book, and charges up dues, fines etc.

Three Librarians books, covering from 1803 to 1824, giving the names of the members, and the books taken and returned.

A catalogue of the books, about 1000 volumes; the books turned over to Richard Shackelford in November, 1816 by John M. Taylor and Savage Smith.

A bundle of papers containing reports of various committees, receipts, etc., these show that books were bought in London, Philadelphia and Charleston.

The original members of the Society seem to have purchased shares which were transferable by sale and otherwise; George W. Heriot in 1808, requests membership on his deceased father's share, and in February 1812, John M. Tucker transfers his share ("claim" he calls it) to Francis M. Baxter, since the distance he lives from Georgetown renders it useless to him.

Peter Johnson was the second librarian (John Burd died about 1801) and was followed by Andrew McFarlan in 1804.

John Waldo (a school-master) was Chairman of the Purchasing Committee for a long period.

In 1811, Mr. Oglivie donated \$100 for the purchase of books.

In 1817 it was decided to give an annual dinner.

No records appear after 1835, nor was the date found when the Library Society's books and property were turned over to the Winyah Indigo Society,

The following Georgetown newspapers are in the Winyah Indigo Society Library:

Georgetown Gazette, Jan.-Dec. 1801, vol. 4. Printed Saturday and Wednesday by John Burd; he died Oct. 23, 1801; the paper was continued by his heirs; price \$10 a year.

Georgetown Union, Sept. 1837-August, 1839, vol. 8-10, published on Saturdays by J. Mathews and Co.; later in 1839 by Taylor and Mathews.

Georgetown American, Nov. 1839-Mar. 1841, begins with vol. 1, no. 1. Wm. Chapman publisher; with the issue March 3, 1841, appears the notice that the *American* will be succeeded by the *Winyah Observer*, signed E. Waterman.

Winyah Observer, Mar. 1841-Dec. 1842. Dec. 1844-Jan. 1853. Vols. 1, 4-12. Edited and published by the Watermans, father and son, until 1849 when B. H. Wilson was editor and Waterman and Tarbox proprietors. R. Dozier was editor in 1852. In Dec. 1852, the *Winyah Observer* and the *True Republican* (Georgetown) combined and published a paper called *Pee Dee Times*; published once a week by Tarbox and Co., R. Dozier Editor: Nov. 22, 1854-Nov. 1856. vols. 3-4.

Other bound newspapers;

New York Journal and Weekly Register; Jan. 1789-Aug. 1794, 4 bound vols.

- Pennsylvania Gazette*, Jan. 1787–Sept. 1788, 1 bound vol.
Gazette and New Daily Advertiser, London. Jan. 13, 1768–
 Dec. 31, 1768. 1bd. vol.
The Freemans Journal, or North American Intelligencer, Philadelphia Jan. 3, 1787–Dec. 31, 1788. vol. 4–8.
U. S. Telegraph, Jan, 28, 1830–Apr. 25, 1831, vol. 5–6.
The Albion, N. Y. 1827–1840—12 bound vols.
Charleston Courier, Nov. 1, 1839–Oct. 31, 1840.

The following names appear on the Treasurer's books of the Georgetown Library Society between 1799 and 1835; the dates after the names cover the period of membership.

Josias Allston, 1799–1812, William Allston, 1799–1812, Josias Wm. Allston, 1801–1814, Joseph Allston, 1803–1820, William A. Allston Jr., 1805–1835, Benjamin Allston Jr., 1803–1820, Joseph W. Allston, 1826–1835, R. F. W. Allston, 1828–1831, Solomon Cohen, 1799–1827, Thomas Chapman, 1799–1820, John Cassels, 1799–1826, Abraham Cohen, 1799–1813, Jeremiah Cuttino, 1779–1813, Thomas Carr, 1799–1828, Wm. E. Cheesborough, 1808–1813, Isaac Carr, 1812–1830, J. W. Cheesborough, 1813–'27, Wm. Chapman, 1820–'26, Jacob Cohen, 1821–'26, Solomon Cohen Jr., 1829–'35, Robert Brownfield, 1799–1812, Joseph Blyth, 1799–1820, Charles Brown, 1799–1818, F. M. Baxter, 1812–1817, Joseph Bossard, 1817–1837, David A. Baker, 1828–1834, Allard Belin, 1823–'27, Cornelius Dupre, 1799–1809, Wm. Dollard, 1806–1808, Henry Dennison, 1812–1827, F. A. Delisseline, 1813–1817, Anthony W. Dozier, 1828–1831, J. L. E. Easterling, 1828–1832, Benj. P. Fraser, 1817–1826, Peter W. Fraser, 1829–1835, Wm. Grant, 1799–1816, Theo. W. Gourdin, 1820–1828, S. Gasque, 1826–1835, Robert Heriot, 1799–1834, Benjamin Huger, 1799–1824, George W. Heriot, 1799–1832, Peter Hautreau, 1799–1813, Thomas Henning, 1799–1826, F. K. Huger, 1802–1820, Charles Huggins, 1816–1832, Daniel F. Heriot, 1820–1831, John Ioor, 1803–1818, John Keith, 1799–1824, John A. Keith, 1821–1835, Paul Trapier Keith, 1828–1835, Francis Kinloch, 1820–1822, Cleland Kinloch, 1799–1824, Frederick Kinloch, 1820–1822, Benj. King, 1825–1835, Charles Lesesnoe, 1801–1818, Aaron Lopez, 1828–1835, W. W.

Lance, 1824-1832, Levi Myers, 1799-1817, Moses Myers, 1799-1829, Jacob Myers, 1799-1826, Abram Myers, 1799-1835, Thos. Mitchell, 1799-1819, Wm. Murray, 1799-1813, Thos. R. Mitchell, 1799-1828, Aaron Marvin, 1799-1809, Davidson McDonald, 1818-1834, Ichabod Marvin, 1828-1830, John G. North, 1829-1835, John Porter Jr., 1819-'29, Obadiah Potter, 1828, John Walter Phillips, 1834, Joseph Pyatt, 1813-1823, J. F. Pyatt, 1818-1827, Erasmus Rothmahler, 1799-1815, James Bond Read, 1799-1818, Savage Smith, 1799-1821, Wm. F. Shackelford, 1799-1818, John Screven, 1799-1818, Samuel Smith, 1799-1816, Francis Shackelford, 1803-1813, Maurice Simons, Nathaniel Snow, 1808-'18, Richard Shackelford, 1816-1821, Thomas L. Shaw, 1821-1834, A. B. Shackelford, 1821-1828, R. A. Sands, 1828-1831, James Smith, 1828-1835, F. R. Shackelford, 1828-1831, Paul Trapier, 1799-1812, Benj. F. Trapier, 1799-1835, W. W. Trapier, 1799-1833, John Tucker, 1799-1812, Robert A. Taylor, 1816-1823, John Man Taylor, 1799-1824, John N. Taylor, 1801-1816, Samuel Thomas, 1803-1812, Thomas B. Thomas, 1812-1828, Percival E. Vaux, 1817-1828, Samuel Wragg, 1799-1824, Robert Withers, 1801-1827, John Waldo, 1801-1826, Elisha Woodward, 1801-1813, Thomas Waring Jr., 1799-1813, Willis Wilkinson, 1807-1821, John Wragg, 1816-1828, John L. Wilson, 1817-1820, Legrand G. Walker, 1822-1832, Thomas Young, 1806-1810.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE

Copied by JEANNIE HEYWARD REGISTER

(Continued from January 1924)

Died, on Monday night, at his house in this city, in the 63rd year of his age, Daniel Desaussure, esq. Long will the memory of this gentleman be fresh in the recollection of his fellow citizens; and it may be said with truth, that by his death Carolina is deprived of one of her most useful men. From the period of our glorious revolution, until his death, he has been constantly employed by his country in her most important concerns: in all these his transactions marked him as a man of probity and honor. (Wednesday, July 4, 1798.)

Died, on the 19th of March last, in London, aged 70 years, John Moultrie, esquire, formerly Lieutenant-Governour of East Florida.

Died, in this city, on Thursday last, Mr. William McDonnald. (Saturday, July 7, 1798)

Died, lately, at his plantation, in St. John's, Berkley County, Charles Rogers, Esq., In him, the parish have lost a valuable citizen, he having faithfully served it for years past as a militia officer, road commissioner, vestryman, and member of the house of representatives.

Died, on Sunday last, the 8th inst. at Santee, in the 55th year of her age, Miss Mary Vane, an old inhabitant of this city. (Friday, July 13, 1798)

Married, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Rufus Wiley, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Kingston, to Miss Ann Cante, Goose-Creek. (Tuesday, July 17, 1798)

Died, yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Brodie, Factor: a real honest and upright man, greatly lamented by his friends and acquaintances. (Wednesday, July 18, 1798)

Married, at Halifax (Nova Scotia) on the 14th May, Mr. Bis-Brown, of Edinburgh (Scotland) to Miss Margaret Phoeelon, formerly of this city.

Died, on the 11th of June, at Hilton Head, Mrs. Agnes Barksdale, consort of Mr. George Barksdale, of said island. (Thursday, July 19, 1798)

Departed this life, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening of the 16th instant, the Rev. John Norman Jones, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a native of Virginia: He was a zealous indefatigable labourer, and of great use to the Church of God. He confirmed the truth by his pious amiable life and conversation, and by his patience in suffering under his great afflictions for the space of fourteen weeks. His death was glorious: he is gone to his reward, and has left his companions in sorrow to mourn his absence.

His burial was attended by the Rev. Mr. Furman, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Wiley, by which great satisfaction was given to all his friends. (Friday, July 20, 1798)

Married, on the 17th inst. at Camden, Henry Ward Dana, esq. of Orangeburgh, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, of Camden. (Saturday, July 21, 1798)

Died, on the 17th instant, at Mrs. Huger's Plantation, North Santee, Daniel Lionel Huger, esq. second son of brigadier general Isaac Huger. (Monday, July 23, 1798)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. Michael McClean, to Miss Margaret Brown, both of this city. (Wednesday, July 25, 1798)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. Robert Geddes to Miss Ann Elizabeth Bulow, daughter of Joachim Bulow, deceased.

Married lately, on Edisto, Orangeburgh district, Mr. John Morrell to Mrs. Mary Gordon, both of that district. (Saturday, July 28, 1798)

Died, in this city, on Sunday morning last, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Judith Villepontoux, of St. Stephen's parish, Santee. From the influence of a lively faith, from the tender sympathies of a tender heart, it was the pleasure of her life to serve God and to do good. (Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1798)

Died, yesterday, in this city, after a lingering illness, Thomas Hooper, esq., a man whose kindness and benevolence of disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and as a good citizen and a valuable friend, his loss is sincerely regretted.

Died, on Thursday last, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel, relict of the late Robert Daniel, esq., deceased. Her illness was short and painful, which she bore with uncommon fortitude. She was a sincere Christian, which proved to be her greatest consolation in the hour of her dissolution. She died in the hope of a glorious immortality, leaving her distressed relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate and tender parent and a sincere friend. (Aug. 2, 1798)

Married, at Columbia, on Saturday, the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Burrige Purvis, merchant, to the amiable Miss Polly Brown, both of this town.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. Richard S. East. . . . Mr. East was a native of England, and for some years past was a practising attorney in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the city of London.

Died, yesterday, after a short illness, Mrs. Moer, wife of Mr. William Moer.

Died, on Monday last, after three years indisposition, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Moore, the wife of Mr. Joseph Moore. She was an affectionate wife, and an excellent neighbour; her loss is much regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. (Friday, Aug. 3, 1798)

Died, on the 2nd instant, about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Gracia Maria Turnbull, widow, and relict of the late Dr. Andrew Turnbull, in the 63rd year of her age. Much beloved and esteemed while living her loss is deeply regretted by numerous relatives and friends, who will long bear in mind her amiable virtues as a Christian, and pleasing manners as a gentlewoman.

Died, in this city on Thursday, 26th ult. much regretted by all who were acquainted with her, Mrs. Martha Bonneau, wife of Benjamin Bonneau, esq. of Christ-Church parish.

Died, suddenly, at Camden, on Sunday last, Mr. Scott, a young man, a native of Scotland; he went to church, returned home, was taken with a fit, and expired immediately.

Died, at Manchester, on Monday last, Mr. James Polk, son of the late Gen. Polk, of North-Carolina. (Saturday, Aug. 4, 1798)

Married, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. John Frew, to the amiable Miss Mary Ann Bullock, both of this city. (Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1798)

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, a man named Patrick Burton, went into the river at Gibbes's Wharf, at South Bay, apparently to bathe; but a few moments after he was discovered to be drowning. He was taken up in a few minutes and medical assistance was procured, but it came too late to restore him to life.

Mr. Burton was a native of Scotland; he resided at Beaufort, from which place he arrived on Saturday last. (Monday, Aug. 13, 1798)

Died, on Saturday evening last, the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Reynolds, lately from the country. (Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1798)

Married, on Wednesday last, by the rev. Abraham Azuby, Mr. Abraham Depass, Vendu-Master, to the amiable and much accomplished Miss Rachel Durckum, daughter of the learned Myer Moses Durckum, esq.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. O'Gallagher, Mr. John Desbeaux, to Mrs. Ann Bertin. (Thursday, Aug. 16, 1798)

Died, very suddenly yesterday, Mr. Joseph Mincon, of this city, shop-keeper. (Friday, Aug. 17, 1798)

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. M.'Calla, Mr. Robert Dorrill, of this place, factor, to Miss Martha Whitesides, of Christ Church parish.

Died, on Saturday last, in the 53rd year of his age, after a painful illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Mr. John Langstaff, merchant, a truly honest man, much regretted by his relatives and friends.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,

An honest man's the noblest work of God." (Monday, Aug. 20, 1798)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. Abner Jones, to the amiable Miss Catharine Bowles, both of this city. (Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1798)

Died, on Saturday last, in the 57th year of his age, John Lewis Gervais, esq., greatly regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was an affectionate husband, and indulgent parent; and in peace and war has justly merited the applause of his country.

Died, yesterday at noon, Mr. John Patterson, one of the young men that were on board when she blew up on Sunday. (Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1798)

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Hunter, a native of Dundee, in Scotland, one of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Saucy George: a young man much respected in this city in the circle of his acquaintance.

Died, on Monday, the 20th instant, on Edisto Island, in the twentieth year of this age, Mr. George Matthews. He left this city in perfect health a few days before, on a visit to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Matthews; but he was shortly afterwards seized with a violent fever, which, baffling the skill of his physician, brought on a sudden dissolution. His loss is sincerely lamented by his relatives and acquaintance.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,

Now green in youth, now withering on the ground." (Friday, Aug. 24, 1798)

On Friday last, in the afternoon, as Mr. Elias C. Saltus, a master-builder, of this city, was assisting to raise the rafters of a large house he was building on Harleston's green, by some accident the shears gave way, and he was thrown from the top of the building to the ground, and killed on the spot. He has left a widow to lament his premature fate; and his country by this unfortunate accident, is deprived of a young man who promised fair to do her honour in the line of his profession. (Monday, Aug. 27, 1798)

Died, yesterday, in this city, after a few days illness, Mr. Jesse Brockway.

Died, at the Oakittie's in St. Luke's parish, on the 21st instant, in the bloom of life, after a few days sickness, Mr. John Bull, eldest son of the honorable John Bull, esq. (Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1798)

Died, in Prince William's parish, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, Mr. Richard Ainger, in the bloom of life. (Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1798)

Died, on the 30th instant, 41 years of age, Mr. Frederick Beyerle, a native of Germany; his loss is very much regretted by his friends and acquaintances. (Saturday, Sept. 1, 1798)

Died, in this city, on Friday morning last, after supporting a painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs.

Elizabeth Cripps, wife of John Splatt Cripps, esq., aged 34 years. (Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1798).

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buist, Mr. John Thompson, to Mrs. Mary Campbell, both of this city. (Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1798)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gallahar, Mr. Rene Delarue, late merchant in Hispaniola, to the accomplished Miss Victorie Niel, daughter of Mr. Rene Adrien Niel, planter of St. Domingo. (Thursday, Sept. 6, 1798)

Married, in June last, at the seat of A. E. VanBraam Houchgeest, esq., Capt. Staats Morris, of the artillery, to Mrs. Roberts, widow of the deceased Major Brooke Roberts, of South Carolina.

Died, at his plantation on St. Helena, on Wednesday morning, August 29th, Mr. William Reynolds, greatly lamented by his friends and acquaintances. In this worthy man were united the true principles of real benevolence, justice, goodness and truth. He has left an amiable wife and two promising children, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and tender parent. (Friday, Sept. 7, 1798)

Died, of an apoplectic fit, at Pine Ville, in St. Stephen's parish, on Monday night last, in the 50th year of his age, John Cordes, esq., greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; he has left a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, and a tender parent. His relations and friends are deprived of a good neighbour and worthy citizen.

Died, at Edenton, on the 21st ult. the Hon. James Wilson, esq. one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. (Saturday, Sept. 8, 1798)

Died, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Rebecca Monk, wife of Mr. John Monk, merchant, and daughter of Mr. William Inglesby. (Monday, Sept. 10, 1798)

Died, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. Christopher Hart. (Thursday, Sept. 13, 1798)

Died, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, Miss Charlotte M'Call, daughter of John M'Call, esq., of this city. Friday, Sept. 14, 1798)

Died, yesterday, Charles Warham, esq., Major of the Ancient Battalion of Artillery.

Died, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at the Hermitage, near Camden, after a few days illness, Joseph Kershaw, esq., third son of the late colonel Joseph Kershaw, of that place.

Died, on Tuesday last, in the town of Camden, Mr. Gayeton Aiguier, tinman, much regretted by every one of his acquaintances. His loss will be felt by the inhabitants, he being an acquaintance to the town, a good citizen and a clever fellow. (Monday, Sept. 17, 1798)

Departed this life on the 15th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a native, in her 78th year, lamented by her relatives and all who knew her. (Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1798)

Died, on Thursday evening last, in the bloom of life, Miss Esther Hutchison, eldest daughter of Mathias Hutchison, esq., of St. George's parish. She was much beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. (Saturday, Sept. 22, 1798)

Died, Wednesday last, on Sullivan's Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Pepper, wife of Mr. John Pepper, very much regretted by her friends and acquaintances. (Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1798)

Died, on Tuesday the 18th instant, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. John Hazlehurst, merchant, of this city, and son of Isaac Hazlehurst, esq., of Philadelphia; a young man, whose friendly disposition, and benevolence of heart, rendered him justly esteemed, and deservedly regretted. (Wednesday, Sept. 26th 1798)

Died, yesterday morning, aged 29 years, Mr. Joseph Kay, of this city, butcher; he was an honest man, and much respected in the line of his profession.

Died, on Tuesday last, Mr. Edward Tash, blacksmith.

Died, at New-York (to which place he went for recovery of his health) early in this month, Mr. John Allan, store-keeper in Traddstreet: an honest man, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Friday, Sept. 28, 1798)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaher, Mr. John James Benjamin Geslain to Miss Maryann Cox, daughter of Mrs. H. Cox, of this city. (Saturday, Sept. 29, 1798)

Married, on Monday evening, by the Rev. William Hammet, Mr. Neil M'Lardy, to Miss Sally Pearson: and Mr. Samuel Van Zanst, to Miss Mary Wagner.

Died, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Michael Crowley, a respectable, worthy citizen, and an honest man: a tender husband, a fond parent, and a kind friend. (Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1798)

Died, on the 1st instant, after a very painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Barbary Wesner, late widow of

Mr. Henry Philip Wesner, deceased, much lamented by all who knew her.

On the 17th ult. in the town of Beaufort, died in the bloom of life, Mr. Thomas Rhodes Woodhouse. At a very early period he discovered, and since displayed, a great natural and acquired powers of mind. Independent of the brilliancy of imagination, and the strength of eloquence, which his acquaintances can attest, the productions of his pen clearly evince, that in him, his country and the world, have lost an elegant and sublime genius: a loss much and deservedly regretted by his friends, and especially by his tender and inconsolable mother. (Friday, Oct. 5, 1798)

Died, on Friday last, the 5th inst. Mr. Aaron Sasportas, eldest son of Mr. Abraham Sasportas; a youth possessed of many amiable qualifications, and promised fair to be a comfort to his disconsolate parents; they, with a number of his relations and friends, regret his irreparable loss. (Monday, Oct. 8, 1798)

Died, on Wednesday morning last, in this city, Anthony Toomer, esq., Major of the Ancient Battalion of Artillery, and from the commencement of our revolution a member of our state legislature. As an honest man, a good citizen, and the head of a large family, his loss will be long and sincerely regretted.

Died, on Wednesday last, Miss Martha Cox. (Friday, Oct. 12, 1798)

Died, yesterday, Captain William Hazzard. (Saturday, Oct. 13, 1798)

Died, on Thursday last, after a short illness, lieutenant William S. Rowe, late of the British Navy; a gentleman deservedly regretted. (Tuesday Oct. 16, 1798)

Died, on Wednesday last, Mr. Jean B. Guerin, a confectioner. He has left a helpless widow, an amiable daughter, and a numerous acquaintance to lament his loss. (Saturday, Oct. 20, 1798)

Died, on Sunday last, much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Wilkie, wife of Major William Wilkie.

Died, yesterday morning early, Mr. Thomas Singleton, aged 77 years, a native of Virginia; his profession was the rearing of tobacco. Soon after his arrival, in this then province he made several tours through it, and by his advice and instructions, the settlers began to plant that valuable article, and it was soon found that it grew as luxuriantly here as it did in Virginia. For

several years it was his practice to publish and distribute small pamphlets on the culture of tobacco, and it is well known that to these instructions, in a great measure, is owing the flourishing state the culture of this great staple of Carolina is now in. . . .

In a word, Mr. Singleton was free, open, generous and humane; he loved mankind, and was a sincere friend to his country. (Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1798)

Departed this life on Edisto Island, on Thursday the 18th instant, Mr. Isaac Seabrook, in the prime of life; a truly honest man.

Likewise, on the same island on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, Mrs. Sarah Seabrook, in the 59th year of her age, greatly lamented by numerous relations and friends.

Died, on Monday morning, Mr. Edmund Petrie, formerly merchant of this city. (Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1798)

Departed this life on Sunday morning last, Miss Elizabeth Spidle, aged 13 years, and sincerely regretted by all who knew her. (Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1798)

Died, on Friday evening last, William Holliday, a native of Scotland, much regretted by his friends and acquaintance. (Thursday, Nov. 1, 1798)

Died, in the Parish of St. George, Dorchester, Miss Harriot Sarah Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Major Hutchinson. (Friday, Nov. 2, 1798)

Died, very suddenly, on Tuesday-morning last, Mrs. Hannah Baker, wife of Mr. Thomas Baker, merchant, of Savannah, and sister of Mr. John M. Davis, of this city.

Died, in London, on the 16th of July last, Mrs. Saxby, relict of George Saxby, esq., formerly Receiver General of South Carolina, when a province. (Saturday, Nov. 3, 1798)

Married, on Friday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, William Allen Deas, esq., to Miss Nancy Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, esq. (Monday, Nov. 5, 1798)

Died, on Friday last, at Ashley Ferry, Mr. William Farr.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. John Wedderspoon, steward of the Orphan House, in which station he has acted ever since the origin of the institution, with the strictest economy, and the most inflexible integrity. In a word, he was an honest man, and a pious Christian. (Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1798)

Died, in St. Matthew's Parish, on Wednesday, the 24th October in the bloom of life, Mrs. Mary Oliver, wife of Mr. John Oliver, and only daughter of the late Morgan Sabb, esq. of that place, planter. . . . She has left an infant, and only child, (unconscious of its loss) to reflect her virtues; numerous relatives,, a tender husband, and an aged mother, mourn her untimely fall.

On the day following, Master Benjamin Maxwell Warley, youngest son of Paul Warley, esq., of said parish, planter.

Died, on Saturday evening last, in Prince William's parish, Doctor Patrick Bower, much lamented as a physician and friend; he had practised 35 years in the parish, with much success. (Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1798)

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. John Ellison, to Miss Susanna Milligan, daughter of Mr. Joseph Milligan, both of this city. (Thursday, Nov. 8, 1798)

Married, on Thursday evening last, at St. George's parish, by the Rev. Mr. Pogson, Dr. William Morgan, to Miss Eliza Stewart, daughter of Daniel Stewart, esq., deceased.

Married, on Tuesday the 30th October last, on Peedee, Robert Smith, esq., planter, to Mrs. Ann Waties, relict of Major John Waties, deceased. (Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1798)

Died, on Monday evening, Peter Bounetheau, esq., clerk of the corporation of this city, and a notary public. For a great number of years past, Mr. Bounetheau has been employed in public life; his conduct in his different employments was such as always gained him the esteem of those who continued to him his different appointments; for a considerable time back, his health has been precarious, notwithstanding which, his wonted good humour and cheerful disposition did not foresake him. His friends will long regret the loss of a pleasing companion. He has left a widow to experience the wretched fate of being deprived of an affectionate husband, and a large family of children to mourn the want of a tender parent. Mr. Bounetheau, a short time past, rose to the rank of Major in the Ancient Battalion of Artillery in this city. (Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1798)

Departed this life, on the 21st instant, Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes. This amiable and virtuous gentleman, has been cut off in the bloom of life, in his 28th year. His disconsolate widow, and

four infants, his mother, relatives and friends, live to deplore their inestimable loss. (Saturday, Nov. 24, 1798)

Died, on Sunday last, Mr. William Brummitt, one of the Tobacco Inspectors in this city. (Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1798)

Married, by the Rev. Doctor Hollinshead, the Rev. Thomas Price, to Miss Eliza Caroline Holmes, of James Island.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. John Bounetheau.

Died, on Monday last, 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, third daughter of Joseph Hutchins, esquire, formerly of this city, deceased. (Friday, Dec. 14, 1798)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. Hugh Halliday, to Mrs. Halliday, widow of the late captain George Halliday. (Saturday, Dec. 15, 1798)

Married, on Thursday evening last, at Camden, Mr. James Clark, merchant, to the accomplished and very agreeable Miss Ann Thornton, both of that place.

Married, on Thursday evening last, in St. Thomas's Parish, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. William Rembert, of Claremont County, to Mrs. Dearington, widow of the late Mr. Dearington, of the said parish.

Died, on Thursday last, in the bloom of life, after a lingering illness, which she bore with a truly christian fortitude and pious resignation, Miss Ann Forrest, only sister of Mr. Thomas Hunter Forrest, of this city: a young lady, whose amiable disposition and goodness of heart endeared her to all her friends, and made her acquaintance valuable: her death is sincerely regretted and but too justly lamented.

Died, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at Georgetown, Mrs. Mary Lesesne, aged 64 years and two months. . . . (Monday, Dec. 17, 1798)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Hollingshead, Mr. John Ummensetter, to Mrs. Maria Shutt, both of this city. (Saturday, Dec. 23, 1798)

Died, on the 15th instant, after a short illness, at his plantation in Laurens County, Ninety-six District, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. William Cunningham, second son of Patrick Cunningham, esq.

Died, yesterday morning, in the bloom of life, after a short, but painful illness, which she bore with a truly christian fortitude, and pious resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a lady whose amiable

disposition and goodness of heart endeared her to all her friends, and made her acquaintance valuable. Her death is sincerely regretted and but too justly lamented. (Monday, Dec. 24, 1798)

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Auxabee, of the Hebrew congregation, Mr. David Hyams, to Miss Rebecca Maser, both of this city. (Thursday, Dec. 27, 1798)

(To be continued)

